

$$\|x(N)\| = d$$

$$\begin{cases} x(i,1) = 0; \\ \text{for } i = 2 : N \\ \quad x(i,j) = x(i,i-1) + \frac{d}{N-1} \\ \text{end;} \end{cases}$$

Q2) Multiplicat° de $A = (a_{ij})_{(i,j) \in [1,n]^2}$ et $B = (b_{ij})_{(i,j) \in [1,n]^2}$

A matrice $n \times n$
B matrice $n \times n$

On appelle C matrice $n \times n$ / $C = A \times B$

```

for i = 1 : n
    for j = 1 : n
        C(i,j) = 0;
        for k = 1 : n
            C(i,j) = C(i,j) + A(i,k) * B(k,j);
        end
    end
end

```

Q3) Algorithme :

$x(0) = 1/2$
 $N = 10$
 for $k = 1 : N$
 $x(k) = (2 * k + 1) / (3 * k + 2)$
 $a(k) = x(k-1)$
 end.

Q4)

Q10) -> cuisinière d'induct°
 -> } traitement
 de
 surface.

Multiplicat° de matrice :

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae+bg & af+dh \\ ce+dg & cf+dh \end{bmatrix}$$